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LABOUR UNREST

Now French Crisis Forseen

Paris, June 15.
Another wave of labour unrest is foreseen in industrial quarters here following the announcement of the Minister of Labour, M. Daniel Mayer, in a broadcast tonight that the Government is leaving the decision of production bonus payments to be settled between trade unions and employers.

The principle of production bonus payments was agreed to by the Government several months ago under persistent pressure from organised labour, supported by a campaign in the Communist press. The Government intends these payments to be made only if there is an increase in production. Justification for this is that they are already justified by production registered in the past year.

FIXING BONUSES

Tonight the labour Minister said that production bonus must be fixed in each individual enterprise or industry by direct negotiations. Payments on account of any bonus rates agreed upon later may be made as from June 1, which must not exceed seven francs per hour in Paris and the big cities and five francs and fifty centimes per hour elsewhere.

"The Government has decided that these production bonus payments to workers cannot be taken into consideration for the fixing of prices," the labour Minister said. In the case of disagreement between employers and workers, a special arbitration machinery to settle matters will be inaugurated, he said.

It is generally agreed that these production bonuses are thinly disguised wage increases and therefore constitute a further abandonment of the attempt to peg wages.

WILL FIGHT ON

One of the leaders of the General Federation, M. Andre Tollet, said: "The Government's proposals change nothing. Workers will go on fighting for higher wages as in the past." A representative of the Federation of Employers said: "We will make every effort to help the workers but it is very difficult to raise production owing to shortage of coal and other raw materials."

Employers are opposed to a generalisation of the production bonus and consider that it should be paid not in relation to general increase in production but in relation to the increase in productivity of an individual worker.

Arduous negotiations and possibly strikes in many factories may follow the Government's decision.—Reuter.

Sugar Commission Cannot Travel

Batavia, June 15.
The International Commission, which is investigating available stocks for export in Republican Java, is unable to visit East Java because of the tense military situation, it was announced tonight by the Republican Economic Affairs Ministry. The Commission includes British and United States representatives.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Workers' Opportunity

THE Labour Government's industrial organisation bill which received its third reading in the House of Commons last week, is one of the most important measures yet introduced because it seeks to give both sides of industry the fullest opportunity of influencing Government action in a sense favourable to their own efficiency, and to their maximum contribution to the nation's welfare. The bill arose very largely out of the recommendations of a number of working parties on the method that should be adopted for the development and organisation of various industries into which they had been making an inquiry. These working parties were appointed in the autumn of 1945, and they have been composed of an equal number of trade union and employer representatives, with independent members, to examine and inquire into various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvement in organisation, production and distribution methods and processes, and to report on the steps which should be taken, in the national interest, to strengthen the industries and to render them more stable and more capable of

ENGLAND'S TEST TEAM

London, June 15.

England's cricket selectors have made three changes against South Africa for the second Test, beginning at Lords on June 21. Cook, Martin and Dolly being dropped. The team will be: Yardley (Yorkshire) captain, Edrich (Middlesex), Barnett (Gloucestershire), Hutton (Yorkshire), Denis Compton (Middlesex), Washbrook (Lancashire), Hollies (Warwickshire), George Pope (Derbyshire), Bedser (Surrey), Evans (Kent) and Wright (Kent). The twelfth man is Dolly of Warwickshire. Wright regains a place following his fine bowling against Northamptonshire. Barnett is in fine batting form, being seventh in averages and sixth in the bowling list, and Pope, medium paced bowler, was mainly responsible for Derby's one day defeat of Somerset. Pope is also a good batsman and with Pope, Edrich and Barnett in the side, the selectors have laid stress on the value of all-rounders.—Reuter.

ANOTHER AIR DISASTER

Paris, June 15.

Ten persons were killed when a Saigon-Dalat airliner crashed yesterday east of the Indo-Chinese town of Djiring, the French news agency AFP reported today from Saigon.

The dead included four children and one crew member of the plane, which was a Junkers aircraft. Two other passengers were severely burned.—United Press.

WASHINGTON INQUIRY

Washington, June 15.
President Truman today appointed five experts as a board to enquire into air safety.

Mr James M. Landis, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, has been named as chairman of the group which will hold its first meeting on Tuesday.

President Truman, in a letter to the board, said that he was "deeply concerned" about the subject of air transportation safety, "especially in view of the recent accidents to aircraft of our certified domestic air carriers."

He requested the board to study the recent accidents—three crashes having taken 140 lives within three weeks—and to determine how the findings in these crashes could be utilized to advance air safety.

He urged them to consider how new equipment already in prospect must be adjusted to meet the needs and human capabilities.—Reuter.

Early Political Test For Marshall's Europe Plan

London, June 15.

The formal Soviet rejection this week-end of both the United States note of protest against Russian policy in Hungary and the British request for information lodged by the British Ambassador in Moscow on June 9, make it clear that the political implications of General George Marshall's plan for economic aid to Europe will soon be put to the test.

Russia apparently still resents Anglo-American suspicions that the recent Hungarian "conspiracy" precipitating Premier Nagy's resignation, was a trumped up affair. Her resentment is established both by the Soviet reply, published in Budapest today, to the United States note, and by the communique from Moscow on last Monday's acrimonious conversation between the British Ambassador, Sir Maurice Peterson, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov.

These documents also establish that Russia will continue to deny to the other occupying powers access to the evidence through which Premier Nagy and many of his colleagues of the Hungarian Smallholders Party have lost office.

POTENTIAL CONFLICT

So far, the potential conflict between the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine, that dollars will not be spent in supporting Communist governments has not been raised to an official level in public. Continuation of the clash over Hungary, however, culminating in this week-end's evidence that Russia intends to yield no ground in Central and Eastern Europe makes it difficult to avoid a clash between the two policies.

If the Soviet Union remains adamant over Hungary, either United States economic aid will have to be distributed regardless of the political sympathies of its recipients, or it will not be extended to the Soviet sphere of influence.

The difficulty is not removed by General Marshall's assurance that he included both Britain and the Soviet Union in his original offer; the unsolved question remains whether or not political strings are attached to the offer.

There remains the possibility that Mr Molotov is informing Sir Maurice Peterson of some modification in the Soviet standpoint. So far, no confirmation has reached the Foreign Office of the reports that last Friday Mr. Molotov took the initiative in asking for a further interview with the British Ambassador. The fact that the latest Soviet official statements were issued more than 24 hours after this approach is rumoured to have been made implies that even if true, it indicates no fundamental change in the Soviet standpoint.

BEVIN-BIDAULT TALKS

In these circumstances, the main topic which Mr. Bevin and Mr. Georges Bidault, British and French Foreign Ministers, will have to discuss at their meeting in Paris next Tuesday will be the question of the possible attachment of political conditions to United States aid.

If the Soviet Union and that part of Europe under Soviet influence are to get American assistance re-

LISBON PLOT FOILED

Lisbon, June 15.

A Cabinet communique announced today that one naval and ten Army officers had been retired because of allegedly being involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the government. In addition, 19 college professors and assistants were removed from their positions.

The government ordered those dismissed not to engage in public functions.

The officers were: Vice-Admiral Jose Mendes Cabecadas, Jr., reserve; General Jose Garcia Marques Godinho; Brigadiers Vasco da Carvalho, Eduardo Sousa Maia and Antonio Sousa Maia; Colonels Celso Mendes de Magalhães, Luis Gonzaga Tadeu and Carlos Tavares Afonso dos Santos; Captains Manuel Laurence das Neves Pires de Matos and Francisco Marques Raposo; Lieutenant Jose Joaquim Galia.—United Press.

Alleged Letter Bomb Courier

Paris, June 15.

Widespread public interest has been aroused here in the case of Elizabeth Lazarus, also known as Betty Knout, now in custody in Belgium, accused of being a courier for the letter bombs which threatened British leading figures.

Her identity has been revealed as a well-known figure of a Jewish underground organization in France during the German occupation.

The papers are devoting much space to her wartime record and to reports linking her with the abortive bomb placed in the Colonial Office in London last April.

The near-Communist paper "France Libre" wrote today: "Her counsel will do everything to prevent her extradition (to Britain) for on the other side (of the Channel) the butchers of Dov Gruner are lying in wait."

Dov Gruner, a convicted terrorist, was executed in Palestine.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC AID FOR EUROPE

Huge US Programme Envisaged

London, June 15.

Diplomatic sources speculated tonight that European countries might meet as early as next month to discuss economic co-operation under the "Marshall plan" for United States aid to Europe.

The usually well-informed Sunday newspaper, Observer, said it understood the State Department was discussing the possibility of the United States contributing anywhere from \$555,000,000 to \$850,000,000 annually for three to four years to help Europe recover.

Speculation that European countries anxious to take advantage of the American proposals would hold their round-table organisational meeting in July followed these rapid developments.

1. The Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, announced that he would fly to Paris on Tuesday, for probably two days of preliminary discussions with the French Premier, Paul Ramadier, and the Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault.

2. France invited Russia to exchange views with her on the American programme.

3. The Dutch Foreign Office spokesman announced that the Dutch, Belgian and Luxembourg Governments already had completed preliminary consultations on the Marshall offer, with a view to presenting a common viewpoint.

LONDON CONFERENCE

The Sunday Times said the European round-table conference almost certainly would be held in London. It said the conference might lead to the long-sought "United Europe".

Much hinged on Soviet reaction to the plan. Diplomatic sources in London believed Russia would accept the Marshall offer despite Soviet-American quarrels over developments in the Balkans.

"With Russia out" said Mrs Pat Canning Todd, one of the United States' entries, "I wouldn't like to try to back the winner."

Kramer was the men's favourite last year, but he blustered his playing hand in the London championship at the Queen's Club annual prize to the Wimbledon tournament and fell in the fourth round to

Kramer Tipped To Win Wimbledon Title

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Jack Kramer, No. 1 United States amateur tennis player was strongly favoured on Sunday to win the men's singles crown in the Wimbledon tennis tournament although he has not yet played a shot since he got to Britain.

But the women's division was wide open. Pauline Betz, American star who waited through it last year, was missing, having announced her intention to turn professional.

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Terrorists Promise To Protect UN Palestine Cttee

DELEGATES MEETING TODAY

Jerusalem, June 15.

The Irgun Zvai Leumi tonight broadcast on its clandestine radio that it would assume responsibility for the personal safety of the United Nations Committee on Palestine and said, "The delegates will be the Jewish underground's guests."

"We welcome them to our fighting homeland and remind them not to be trapped by British agents shadowing their movements on the excuse that they need protection," the broadcast said. "There is no danger either to their person or property... these stories were spread to justify police intervention."

The broadcast also attacked the Hagannah for halting illegal Jewish immigration while the investigation was being made and said it was done "on such pretexts as lack of fuel and lack of food, but it was really because of lack of guts."

FALSE BOMB SCARE
UNSCOP members got their first taste of alarm last night when they were told a false bomb scare and today Stern Gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi pamphlets appeared, extending a welcome to the Committee. The pamphlets were taken to mean that the underground groups would observe the true baring "provocation."

However, a spokesman for the Hagannah claimed its intelligence had discovered a joint plan by Peter Bergson's group in the United States and the Irgun in Palestine for the establishment of a "Jewish Government in exile" either during or immediately after the UNSCOP inquiry in Palestine. The Hagannah warned that, effective tomorrow, it would implement its new policy of "physically resisting" any acts of terror.

Other points in the new Hagannah policy will include informing groups of individuals against whom strategies are planned and cutting off underground revenue from abroad.

Meanwhile, the Palestine authorities have asked the Syrian government to extradite a British police officer said officially to be implicated in the disappearance of Alexander Rubovitch, 16-year-old Jerusalem boy, last May 6. Officials said they doubted that extradition would reveal—as rumoured—that a group of British Fascists was involved.

COMMITTEE'S SCHEDULE

The press officer, George Symeonides, gave the following schedule for the Committee:

Monday—two informal sessions, in the course of which an unnamed spokesman of the Palestine Government will give factual and informative testimony.

Tuesday—an unnamed spokesman of the Jewish Agency will be heard. Wednesday—visits to holy places in the morning, reception at the High Commissioner's in the afternoon.

Thursday—first day of visits outside Jerusalem. Committee members will return to Jerusalem each night and, after the visits have been concluded, will start hearings.

Mr Symeonides again pleaded for available information to be transmitted to the Committee so it could reach an impartial conclusion.—United Press.

BIG SYDNEY FIRE

Sydney, June 15.

A fire in George Street, Sydney's main thoroughfare, tonight gutted two buildings at a cost of £150,000 worth of damage and destroyed a telephone exchange.

The long distance telephone service north of Sydney was suspended.—Reuter.

Sports Round-Up

SAM SNEAD DEFEATED

St. Louis, June 16.

Lo Worsham, a 22-year-old former sailor from Canton, Pennsylvania, won the National Open Golf championship on Sunday when Sammy Sneed, his opponent, in a thrilling playoff, missed a putt of two feet six and a half inches on the eighth hole. Then Worsham stepped up and knocked his in from two feet five and a half inches.

Worsham was virtually unknown when the tournament began last Thursday.

He climaxed his four previous rounds of 70, 70, 71, with a dazzling 69 in his victorious playoff.

Par for the course was 71. Worsham's victory was worth \$2,500 to him while Sneed won \$2,000. Worsham is a former Washington D.C. caddy.—Associated Press.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

Prague, June 15.

Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia was leading Marcel Bernard of France by 6-3, 2-0 and 6-2 in the European zone Davis Cup semi-final singles today when rain stopped play. Czechoslovakia have already won the tie by eliminating France by three matches to zero yesterday.

The single match was eventually finished and Drobny beat Bernard by 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

Zagreb, June 15.
South Africa won the doubles against Yugoslavia in the Davis Cup European Zone semi-final match, when Eric Sturges and Eustace Hanlon beat Draga Miletic and Josip Palanica by 6-3 and 7-5.

Yugoslavia now lead by two wins to one. The remaining two singles are being played tomorrow.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS WIN

London, June 16.

Australians John Brownie and Dinny Pails defeated the team of Jack Kramer and Bob Falkenburg 6-3, 6-5, 6-3 in Wimbledon tennis championship warmup match at Queen's Club, London, on Sunday.—Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETES

Paris, June 15.

Paris defeated Amsterdam by 121 points to 71 in the first international athletics match of the season at the Stade Jean Bouin here today.

The most interesting race was the 1500 metres, won by the Dutchman, Stijkens, who covered the distance in three minutes and 58 seconds.

The promising young French runner, Jean Vernier, led for most of the way and returned his best time hitherto with three minutes and 52 and four-tenths seconds.

Marcel Hansenne won the 800 metres in one minute and 40 and eight-tenths seconds, to set a new French record, beating his own time. The Dutchman, de Ruiter, finished second in one minute and 51.9/10 seconds, which beats the Dutch record for that distance.

Of 16 events, Amsterdam took points lead in only three. They lost both team relays.—Reuter.

SWEDISH WINS

Stockholm, June 15.

Nils Johansson of Sweden won the two-day international cycle race round Lake Malar with a rest at Vasteras after the first 113-kilometre. His time for the distance of 307.6 kilometres was eight hours, 47 minutes and 10.4 seconds, cycling time.

Bernad Cierborg of Sweden was second and Harry Snell of Sweden was third.—Reuter.

FRENCH FOOTBALL

Paris, June 15.

Guingamp defeated Arras-Orleans by two goals to one in the final of the French Amateur Football Championship today.—Reuter.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Paris, June 15.

Jean Lambloy won the French motor-paced cycling championship by covering 100 kilometres, representing 220 laps of the Parc des Princes stadium track in one hour, 24 minutes and 52-2/5 seconds.

Louis Chaillot finished second at 100 metres and Raoul Lesueur third at 400 metres. Forty thousand people watched the race.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY **WIKI** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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A Columbia Picture

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

GOOD MORNING, herd. The happiest news is that a team of lady cricketers is going to Australia later in the year. But mixed cricket is what is wanted, and I have been campaigning for it for many years.

It would restore good manners and stop the bowlers from trying to maim the batsmen. And I can imagine a young bowler, between the full of the wickets, going for a walk with the batslady, and wandering off the ground and out into the country-side for a quiet tea by the river. And think what pretty clothes the lady umpires could wear. And imagine the whispered endearments of the male wicket-keeper: "Steady, darling, don't slog."

Foulmough's new dodge

THE object of Captain Foulmough's recent lessons in the house of a ventriloquist is now clear. The other day at an auction a mild man who had not opened his mouth found that he had knocked down to him six chairs, a desk, a pair of candlesticks, a revolving book-case, a garden roller and nine china dogs. Outside the rooms Foulmough offered to buy the stuff from him. The man was so glad that he sold it at a big loss to himself.

Praise in advance

A FEW advance copies of Vol. III. of the "List of Huntingdonshire Cribmen" have been sent to people who could be relied on to praise it. Here are some of the opinions given: "An honest and straightforward list of names, in admirably alphabetical order." "Does for the Cribmen of Huntingdonshire what a previous work in the series did for those of Cheshire." "Informative without being sensational. It has the unmistakable ring of truth in every line." "Shrewdly conceived and deftly carried out." "Kept better awake all night." "For those who like lists of names, here is a veritable storehouse. A mine of information." "A plain unvarnished list, realistic, up-to-date, stimulating." "Skillful marshalling of factual material." "A better list of cribmen has appeared in the last forty years."

Night thought

RECENT pictures of people waiting in the snow at dawn to get into a football match, and in the sleet to catch a glimpse of the end of a wedding, make me wonder what kind of a howl of rage would go up if queues were made illegal.

'WITH the PEOPLE for the COUNTRY'

The life of King Gustaf V of Sweden, who today celebrates his 89th birthday.



KING GUSTAF

WHEN in January 1908 King Gustaf met the Swedish Riksdag for the first time after his accession to the throne, he declared in the speech from the throne that he fully realised the heavy burden of responsibility that had been laid upon him.

"But in my honest zeal for the welfare and progress of My Country I shall always endeavour to fulfil my mission." This was his promise to the nation. It was accompanied by an appeal for co-operation: "May it also be vouchsafed to me, in days of good fortune and days of trial, to have the acceptance and support of my Swedish people in our common labours for the true weal of our country."

"With the People for the Country" was his motto, and these words have been the hallmark of his life's work as a monarch. Undaunted by all the severe storms that have raged over the world, he remained up to the very close of his almost unprecedented long reign a dominant figure, around whom the nation rallied with ever-growing confidence, especially during the last few decades.

Sense Of Duty

HIS actions as a monarch were marked throughout by a stern sense of duty. When the Riksdag celebrated its 500th jubilee in May 1905, he made a commemorative speech, in which he declared that he had sought to make his motto the guiding principle for all his actions. He went on: "Whether I have succeeded or not, I will be for history to judge one day. But of this I can assure you, that my intentions have always been honest in heart, from the very depths of my heart, placed the honour, happiness and welfare of Sweden first above all else."

King Gustaf's task was no light one, as he himself admitted. The truth of this assertion will best be realised if it is remembered that from the point of view of foreign policy his reign spanned two World Wars lasting many years and, in regard to internal developments, a social upheaval.

At the beginning of the 20th century an atmosphere of happy optimism prevailed in the countries representing Western European culture. The world seemed to be entering upon a hitherto unattained era of peaceful progress. The intensive march of industrial life gave work and bread to a rapidly growing population. International trade brought raw materials to Europe in exchange for finished products; the white seas and victorious progress from continent to continent, and his victories were often gained with the peaceful weapons of commerce and through the incessant mapping-out of fresh trade routes and the introduction of new means of transport. Many kind looked towards a new era of constant betterment. Thus it was in Western Europe at the beginning of the 1900s, and thus too, it was in Sweden.

This optimism never won true realisation. In Sweden the sense of social responsibility had developed

slowly during the later half of the 19th century, and the work of nationwide reform was essentially conditional upon the triumphal emergence of democracy as its driving force. The broad masses of the Swedish people awoke to consciousness of their own significance and demanded an increased share in the national government. Widespread popular movements supported these demands and sought to educate the people to assume power and responsibility.

The Riksdag consists of two Chambers. In 1905 its Second Chamber was elected by an exclusively male electorate numbering 402,000. At the elections of 1914 the women also had the right to vote—this had already been introduced in 1919-21—and the number of voters who took part in the elections was 3,099,103, nearly half of them women. The First Chamber lost its character of an aristocratic Upper House and in its new democratic form came to constitute a part of the state structure.

Civic Spirit

THE upheaval—we might almost call it a revolution—gave rise in legislation and other forms of state activity to a new civic spirit and to a levelling-out of the social classes. These new conditions effected a dramatic change in the form of government. Where before it was entirely dominated by higher officials and landed proprietors, we could now witness farmers, newspapermen, trade union leaders and industrial workers entering the Government as Ministers.

The Social-Democrats did not insist on that item on their programme which demanded a republic and accepted the idea of ministerial socialism. In 1920 a Social-Democrat became Prime Minister in Sweden for the first time. A few years later a similar government was formed in England. King Gustaf quietly collaborated with governments of various kinds and showed that a monarch has an important mission to fulfil even in a country with a system of democratic parliamentarism.

In times of unrest the monarchy is capable of exerting an equalising influence. When party strife makes clear and definite decisions impossible and the machinery of government threatens to break down, it is for the King to act as a regulator, making possible continued, progressive action.

The King is constitutionally the representative of the will of the people both in domestic and in foreign affairs. Therein lies his responsibility and his right to intervene whenever the seriousness of the situation demands it. In this respect King Gustaf proved to be the man whom the country needed—representative of the people, able to appreciate and to keep pace with social developments and at the same time ever mindful of his responsibility as head of the state.

Contacts

A VITAL factor in the education and training of King Gustaf as a young man was the opportunity afforded him by lengthy journeys to come into contact with the rulers and leading statesmen of other countries and, at the same time, to gain some idea of the characteristic features of the nations he visited.

In the autumn of 1878 he started upon a year of travels round Europe, spending nearly four months of that period, in the summer of 1879, in England and Scotland. He was then only 21 years old and was naturally very receptive to new impressions. Queen Victoria received him, and he was the guest of the then Prince of Wales, whom he had first met at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. He was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and was made a Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford. Social, industrial and commercial institutions and business enterprises were shown to him.

During the succeeding decades King Gustaf kept up the relations which he had established with the heads of foreign states and with the people of political importance. On his official visits and during his private journeys through Europe he discussed with them the most important problems of the day. He frequently received visitors at home in Sweden, showing them magnificent hospitality. His official training progressed through the active part which he took in the most important affairs of

state. The Swedish-Norwegian Union gave rise to constant issues and disputes between the two countries, and during this period the Crown Prince Gustaf aided his father King Oscar II, every now and then acting as Regent in his stead. He displayed wise and sound judgment both during the final crisis immediately prior to the dissolution of the Union in 1905 and in the solving of the domestic and foreign problems that arose out of the separation.

Moreover, he evinced a keen interest in Sweden's trade relations with abroad, and during the years before his accession to the throne he acted as honorary president of the General Export Association of Sweden, having taken an active part in the founding of that institution in the latter half of the 1880s. By the time of the outbreak of the First World War, King Gustaf had become a man experienced in public affairs with a peculiar insight in matters of international policy. Already in the beginning of the 1890s he had foreseen that Norway would dissolve the Union, and during the years prior to 1914 he became increasingly convinced that the policy of the Great Powers was bound to lead to tragic disaster. Both at that time and a quarter of a century later, on the outbreak of the still more terrible Second War, it remained his steadfast intention to endeavour to keep Sweden out of the war as a neutral State. This was as natural to this peace-loving monarch as that the Swedish Government should seek to uphold that universal law of nations which has been evolved in the course of the practical politics and theoretical speculations of centuries.

Nordic Unity

ALREADY on the outbreak of hostilities the King was convinced that the three Nordic countries ought to act in concert. The fact that Norway had in 1905 arbitrarily broken off the Union with Sweden did not in the least alter his view of the situation. There was witnessed a manifestation of King Gustaf's profound sense of responsibility when, in the middle of December 1914, he invited the Kings of Denmark and Norway to a meeting at Malmö in order to discuss their respective Foreign Ministers the various questions of common interest to them all while the war was raging.

He took a fresh step towards the promotion of Nordic unity when the three Kings again met in Christiania (since renamed Oslo) in November 1917. While the Swedish-Norwegian Union still existed, King Gustaf had, as heir to the throne of Norway, studied with Norwegian students and been an officer with Norwegian brother-officers. As reigning Sovereign he had his residence in the royal palace.

But now, when duty called, he resolutely thrust these memories aside, in his reply to King Haakon's speech of welcome he exhorted his former brother under the Union to enter into a fresh union "not after the same pattern as the old one, but a union based on affection and understanding, and which I hope will prove to be more enduring than that which prevailed in the past."

The Two Wars

THAT time, the three Nordic nations fortunately escaped becoming involved in the World War. During the inter-war period King Gustaf sought, in close agreement with each successive governments and with Parliament, to give all possible aid to every action taken with a view to establishing peaceful co-operation between the nations of the world. Sweden wholeheartedly accepted her share of the work in the League of Nations in the hope that disarmament conferences and international discussions on economic matters might ultimately create international unity—so eagerly longed for here and there in the world, yet so difficult to achieve.

The King followed developments with a watchful eye and personally acquired a good standing within the circle of rulers of states. The years passed, and the King was approaching the age at which rest and relaxation are usually greatly coveted. But King Gustaf never wearied. His attitude was the same as it had always been: the aim he strove for was peace between the nations.

One can easily, therefore, imagine the sorrow with which he witnessed the outbreak of war in 1939 and the subsequent struggle between the Allied nations and Germany, which gradually spread throughout practically the entire world. He himself had hoped to the very last for a

peaceful settlement of the international issues in dispute. Once again, as in 1914, he invited the Nordic Kings to Stockholm, in October 1939. On this occasion the President of Finland also sat at the council table. The developments in Scandinavia proved, however, to be very different during this war from the course of events 25 years earlier. Sweden was soon the only country in the north that had the good fortune not to become involved in the fighting.

Relief Of Distress

THE consequences of the two wars have naturally asserted themselves even in Sweden, though she was spared the loss of life and destruction of property that were suffered by the belligerent and the occupied countries. During and after the two World Wars the Swedish nation has sought, to the best of its powers, to relieve the distress they have caused. Both the official and the private relief activities carried on in the war-ravaged countries have been on a considerable scale, splendid services being rendered by King Gustaf and other members of the Royal House, notably by the then chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, the King's brother Prince Carl, and by their nephew, Count Folke Bernadotte.

He gave expression to his appreciation of the way in which the Swedes acted as one people during the darkest hours of the Second World War and to his confidence in a continuation of their relief activities in the course of a speech, which attracted much attention, at the opening of the National Agricultural meeting in Stockholm on the 8th June 1945.

"I wish to record my great happiness at all the sacrifices which Swedish men and women have made in various forms on behalf of the nations that were struck down by the war," he declared. "After giving a resume of the scope of the Swedish relief work, both the voluntary activities and the relief decided upon by the Riksdag, I shall conclude with the words: 'All these evidences of a desire to rescue unhappy fellow human beings from suffering and death have gladdened and moved me more than I can find words to express. I warmly thank each and every one who has contributed thereto, and I appeal to the entire people of Sweden in this present situation, which is more critical than ever, not to weary of these noble efforts.' This appeal did not fall on deaf ears."

In Sweden the succession to the Throne is restricted to the male members of the Royal House. The future was viewed with some misgivings as the number of those entitled to the Crown was somewhat limited. It was therefore with unfeigned delight, not only amongst members of the Royal family, that the news was announced of the birth on April 30, 1946 of a son to Prince Gustaf Adolf, the eldest son of the then Crown Prince. It was most certainly a source of great happiness to King Gustaf to be able on January 11, 1947, when the 40th year of his reign commenced, to open his speech from the throne with a mention of the Prince's birth.

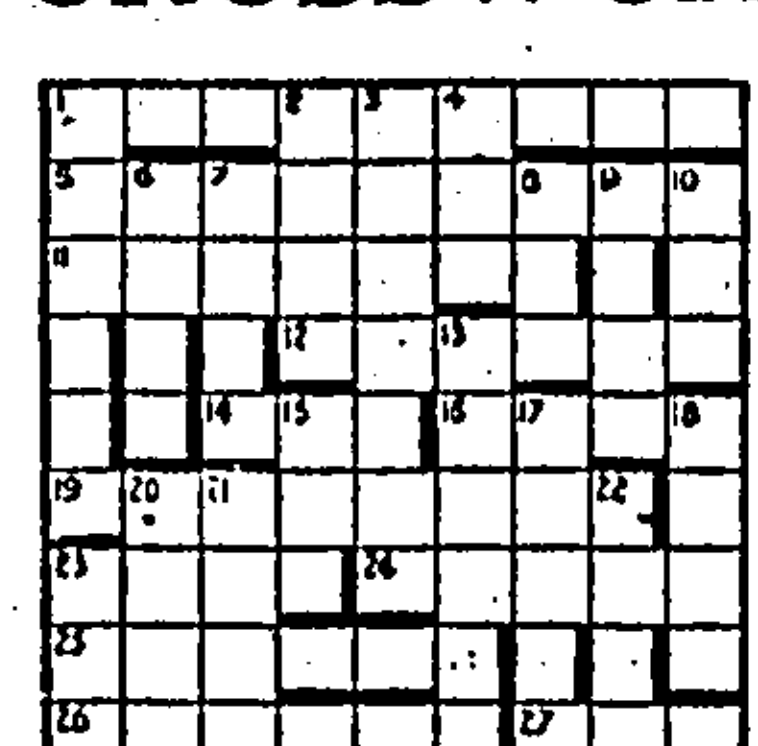
Mr. G.

UNDER the name of Mr. G., King Gustaf won international fame as a fine tennis player. Even as late as during the summer of 1946, when in his 86th year, he practised his favourite sport. But shortly after that he had to give it up on the advice of his doctor. The loss was keenly felt, not least by all those who had been his opponents in honourably fought matches or who had had the pleasure of playing as his partner.

Striking evidence of the King's physical vigour and power of resistance is afforded by the fact that in the late autumn of 1946, after a severe attack of influenza, he took part successfully some days later in pheasant shooting in Scania in a heavy snowstorm.

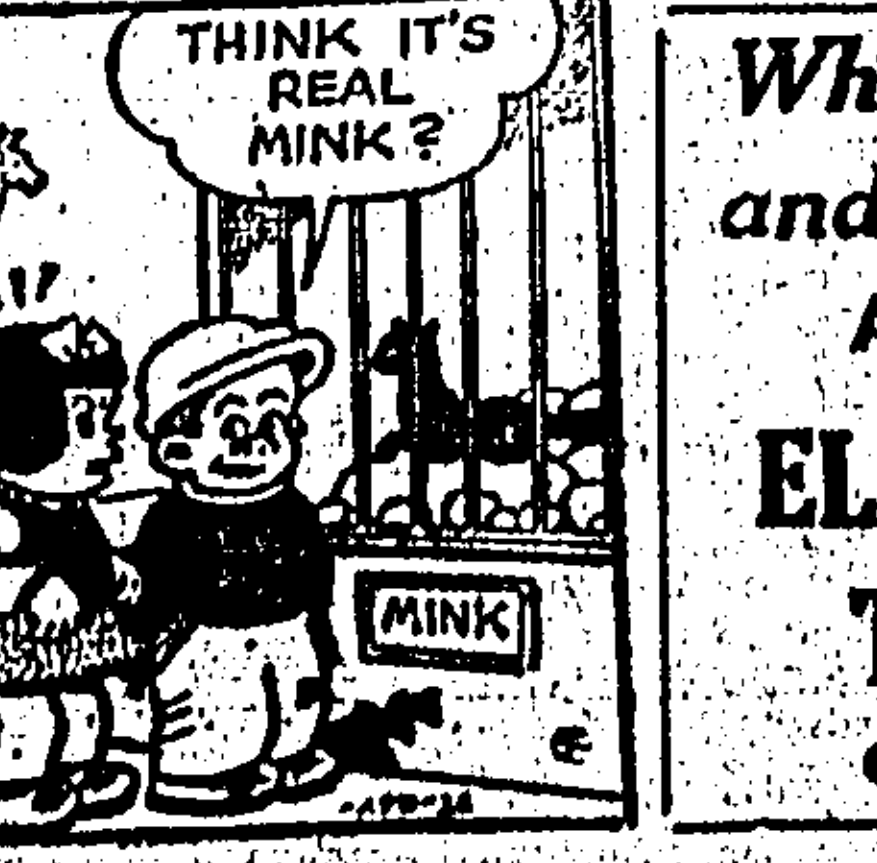
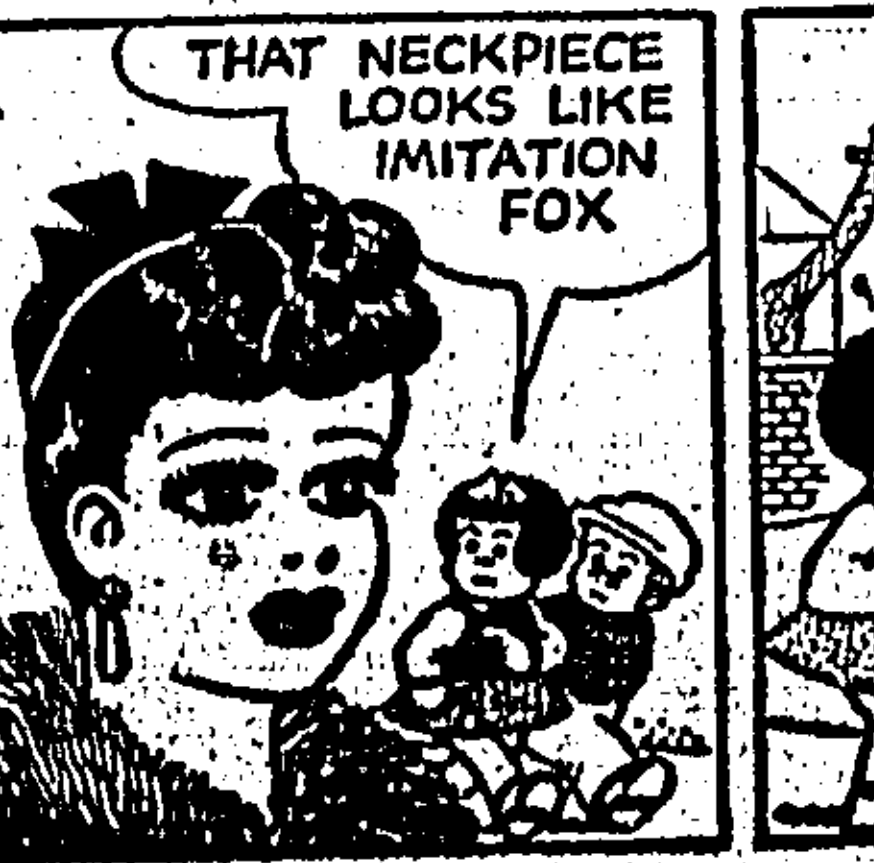
(Contributed)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. servant. (4) 15. Cresses. (4)
2. Provides you with early gin. (9)
3. Despite its name it may bring you down to earth. (4)
4. To make a girl you can rely on. (8)
5. A red. (5) 20. Wholly colour. (5)
6. It could be a red gun. (6)
7. Yes to the... (5)
8. Down
9. Sort of look that freezes you. (6)
10. Petty quarrel. (4)
11. Friendly like... (7)
12. Somebody on the executive in a home chat. (8) 6. East on. (4)
13. Only hair a stranger. (3)
14. A man who is a bit of a workman. (4) 10. Courtesy title. (3)
15. On dice gives you the answer. (6)
16. Here you take a fruit tart without tea. (3)
17. A land divided against itself. (8)
18. A deformed swan. (4)
19. One of the neutrals in the war. (5)
21. Proves there's nothing to a... (4)
22. It's a dub. (4)
23. This is not used for fuel at sea. (3)

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BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Make your baby a potential beauty and look pretty yourself. Baby knows when he has a pretty mama!

PRETTY BABY

Baby is riding in the Beauty Parade today as this is Baby Week, as if every week isn't his! But, as I often say, great beauties from babies grow! So make your baby a potential beauty.

Spring winds are no respecters of babies, their rough caress may do real harm to tender skins unless you pay strict attention to your baby's beauty routine.

You can do much to offset the bad effects of wind and weather by giving the baby extra care when you bathe and dress him (or her). To begin with, be sure that he is thoroughly dried after the bath. When he is dry, put him with his special baby lotion to soften and protect his skin. An all purpose lotion is smooth white emulsion of mineral oil and lanolin with an antiseptic ingredient for greater protection. It will cleanse as well as lubricate the baby's skin.

Don't bundle up the baby in his street clothes too long before you take him out. If he gets overheated and perspires before he starts out, he won't be so comfortable and it may do harm. And don't bundle him

up too much, take along an extra blanket or carriage cover to spread over him if it is colder than you expected.

The hours of your baby's outdoor time must be decided by the weather as long as you don't interfere with feeding and sleeping routine. So choose the warmest, sunniest part of the day and the sunny side of the street. This will be a beauty aid for you, too.

Wear comfortable, easy shoes, a scarf or hat which stays on securely, a light but warm coat and gloves or mittens which really protect your hands. Then you will also be able to enjoy your baby's outings.

CHILDREN IN FILMS

One afternoon M.P.s saw a film for children which will be a Saturday morning hit for weeks to come—but which could never have been made in England.

It was shown to the House by the Rank Organisation as an example of the type of film it wishes to circulate to its children's cinema.

The film is "Bush Christmas." It was made a year ago in Australia. It was directed by Ralph Smart, and has Chips Rafferty, star of "The Overlanders," in a minor role as a horse thief.

But the stars are the children. Their ages range from six to fourteen. They trap the horse thief and his two accomplices, and do it in such an exciting way that every British child will want his parents to emigrate so he can do likewise.

Outdoor Scenes

For it is a film—full of outdoor scenes, with kids riding to school on their own ponies, guided by a smart little aboriginal boy who helps them to outwit the crooks.

The point is this. If they tried to produce those same children in a film in England alone, would come an inspector with a warrant. For the Employment of Young Persons Act prevents any child under 12 in Britain from working at all, and any child from 12 to 14 from working except between the hours of seven and eight in the morning.

M.P.s who saw the film were told that the child stars continued their education throughout the production, and got higher marks than other children.

It was put to them that England might well change the law to encourage child actors.

Minnie Makeup & GABRIELLE



A famous star who is an avid reader uses this exercise for her eyes. Hold a pencil in front of your face, very close, level with your eyes. Gradually extend it to arm's length. All the while keep the eyes focused on the pencil. Ten or twelve times is enough for one exercise. It might make you feel a bit dizzy at first but that only proves that "it's good for you!"

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Now don't drive fast! When we get to my folks, you won't be there half an hour till you're asleep in a chair!"

LONDON LETTER:

MINERS' EFFORTS PROMISE RECORD PRODUCTION

—By JOHN SHIPTON

Praise the miners! Despite a small strike of colliery engine winders in Durham, they are doing a grand job of work, and I am happy to report that since the introduction of the five-day week figures reaching divisional headquarters of the National Coal Board show that production has increased in every area.

Indeed, within a short time production is expected to go up 820,000 tons a day. This will bring the yearly output to about 220,000,000 tons, which is equal to the target set by the TUC and 2,000,000 tons more than the White Paper figure.

Good news, too, from the food front despite a gloomy prediction by Lord Woolton that we were in danger of a food crisis as serious as the coal crisis.

Labour peer, Lord Henderson, accused the former Food Minister of voicing alarm and despondency about food. Mr. Strachey, however, has reassured the housewife with his statement that there is no danger of a food crisis, that our stocks of potatoes stand as high as last year, that we are supplementing them with potatoes from Canada, and Denmark, that if the world harvests are good there is a hope of ending bread rationing, and that when the main vegetable crops arrive in July he hopes to allow anyone to open a greengrocer's shop without a licence.

Added to this we have the assurance that more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat are due to arrive from Montreal any day now.

Bankside Controversy

Latest move in the Bankside power station controversy comes from Planning Minister Silkin, who contends that the building opposite St. Paul's is essential to provide for the growing electricity consumption and will not mar the beauty of the cathedral.

Present plans are that only two acres of the new Bankside will be covered with buildings and the re-

maining six acres will be open space, with laid-out lawns, planted trees and shrubs.

The power station, says Mr. Silkin, will be set back from the river about 210 feet; there is to be a public promenade along the river bank; and to minimise any possible injury to the locality it is proposed to use oil instead of coal.

Southwark Council, on the other hand, have placed on record their strong disapproval of the erection of the new power station, and the view of Alderman L. J. Styles, leader of the Southwark Council, is typical of those against the scheme. This is what he says:

"I suggest the Minister completely lost his head on the question or he would never have rushed into publicity before reconsidering the matter and making a statement in the House. It will be a great shame if this building is allowed to dominate South London. It will spoil the future development of our part of the south bank."

There will be many words bandied before the Bankside battle is over, but my tip is a hollow victory for the Government plan.

Steamer Trips

Further down the river, boatmen are expecting this year to break all records for steamer trips. They are basing their optimism on the five-day week and the holidays with pay. During the week I saw big crowds at the landing stage at Westminster for steamer trips to Kew and Richmond, so you can imagine what it will be like when the season proper opens.

Pleasure steamers are coming out of retirement to carry trippers from Tower Pier to the sea. The Royal Daffodil is one veteran now being refitted for her pleasant civilian task. Daffodil will operate from Gravesend. In 1930 she was requisitioned to move evacuees, then she became a troopship, was in the Dunkirk evacuation, and was a Fleet Air Arm target ship.

Civilian, But Knows All About Army Uniforms

One of Britain's best-informed authorities on army uniforms has never been in the Army. He is the Rev. Percy Sumner, who at 73 has just resigned from the living of Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Reading, to spend a busy retirement writing, drawing and collecting material on his pet subject.

"The nearest I ever got to the army was during the first World War," he says. "I was a curate in Norwood and used to take services at a large auxiliary hospital, standing on the second step of the stairs to give the address. There is no military tradition in my family, either; my father told me that a relative once was an ensign, but as he was the first man killed when his regiment got to India, that was the end of that."

All the same, Mr. Sumner has given a good deal of help to the Army. In 1935, when regimental museums were being formed, he was one of the only two civilians to join a War Office committee dealing with uniforms.

"I spent my summer holidays touring the country, spending about three days at different regimental depots, helping them with their museums. Of course, I added to my own collection at the same time."

Other marks of the eminence Mr. Sumner has achieved are his Fellowships of the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Historical Society and a long list of contributions on military dress to the Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research. "I've written 214 in the last 20 years and I'm still going strong," he said.

Not Battledress

He has his own particular period on which most of his energy is concentrated: "I reign supreme in the second half of the 17th century and the whole of the eighteenth century," he says. "I don't think there is anybody ploughing the same furrow. I also take anything up to 1914, but I'm not interested in battledress."

Mr. Sumner's adventures in the history of military dress started with a colour-plate in the Christmas number of the Boy's Own Paper in 1890. "It showed the cavalry regiments of the British Army," he recalls, "and I thought, 'What beautiful chaps they are!'"

The military uniforms brought something into what was then a fairly drab life. Slidestepping the family plan that he should go to Oxford and prepare for ordination, on the grounds that he had had enough of school, Mr. Sumner, at 17, became a clerk in the accounts department of an insurance office. "The experience was very useful to me in keeping parish accounts." It was not until he was 30 that he went to Oxford and was ordained.



Mr. Benno Lowenthal, managing director of Benlow Ltd., London, manufacturers of Benlow lighters, arrived yesterday by air on a round-the-world business trip. His local agents are Messrs K. Caudron & Co.

NATIVES SEEK TO RETURN TO HELIGOLAND

The former inhabitants of Heligoland are clamouring to return to their island home.

Evacuated by British occupation authorities and forbidden to return after the war, the Heligolanders, numbering some 25,000, have been living in camp at Pinneberg, near Hamburg.

The belated intention to obliterate the island, but now that they have learned that only the fortifications were demolished, they have asked the British authorities for permission to return and rebuild the tiny township on Heligoland as a holiday resort.

Officers of the British control commission said the Heligolanders had been offered alternative accommodation on the island of Sylt and that the future disposition of Heligoland has yet to be decided.

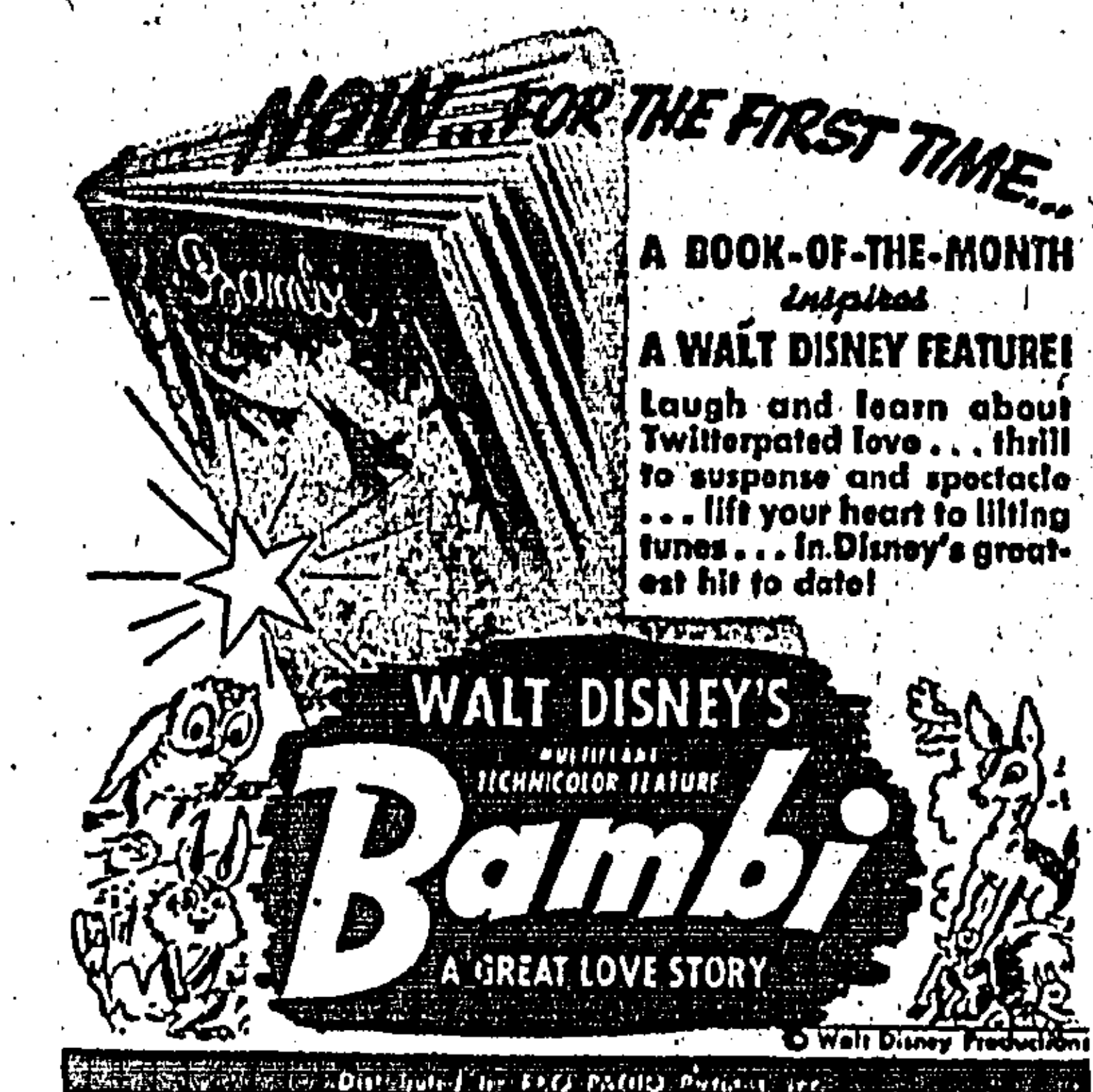
Heligolanders, however, told the British officials of their deep "sentimental attachment" to the island. They said the demolition explosion on April 18 had "broken Germany's heart" but now they realised the island had only been demilitarised. They said there was no reason why they should not be allowed to settle again in their "little paradise."

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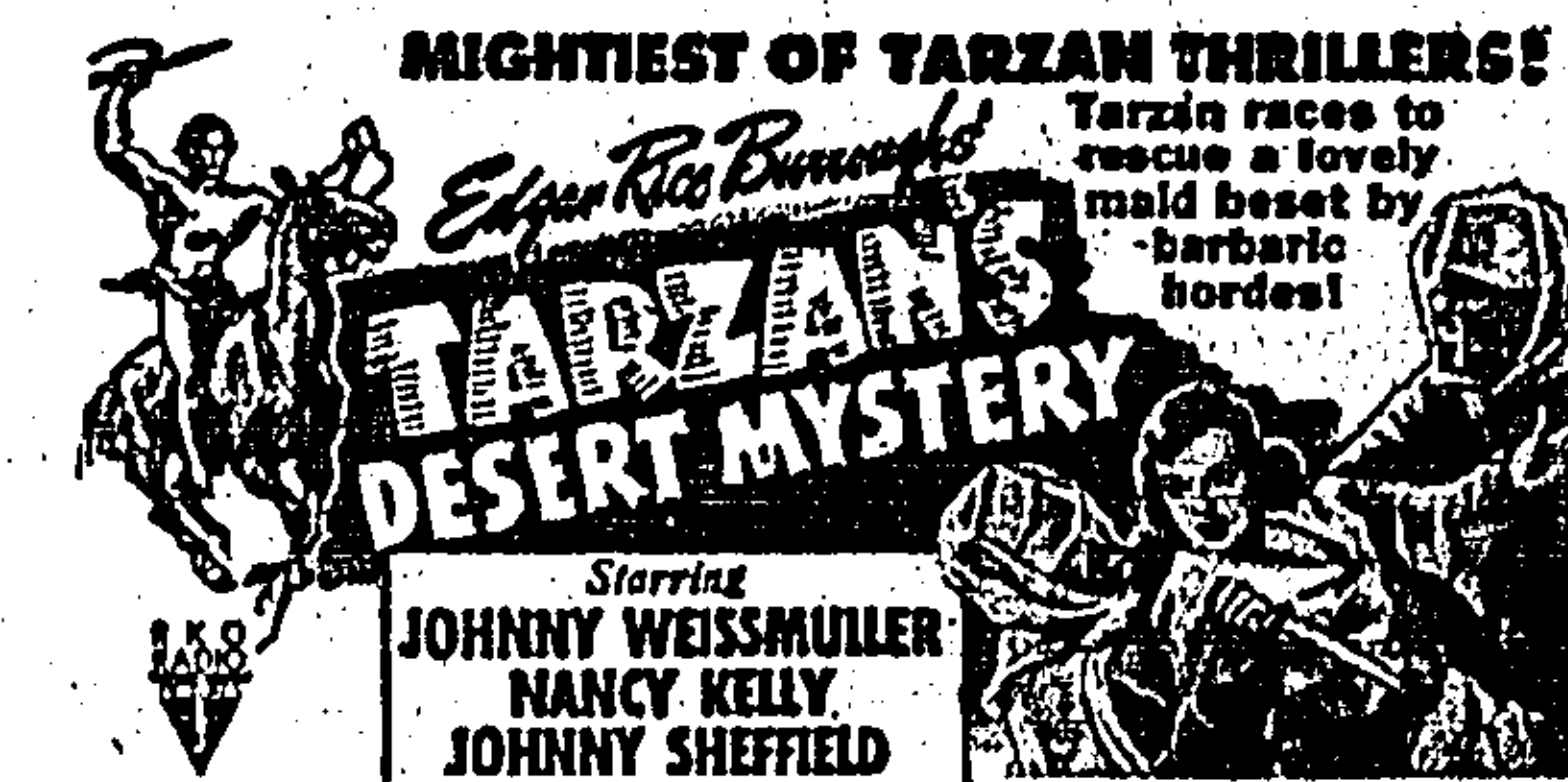


— NEXT CHANGE —



FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.

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AN ADVENTURE YOU'LL SHARE WITH THIS EXCITING PAIR!

Errol FLYNN • Ann SHERIDAN • Walter HUSTON in

"EDGE OF DARKNESS"

— TO-MORROW — "THIS GUN FOR HIRE"

with Alan LADD • Veronica LAKE

Anti-Beef Drive In Ceylon

A country-wide campaign is being conducted in Ceylon, chiefly by the Buddhists, against beef-eating. Beef stalls in several parts of the island have been forced to close down.

A protest has been made by

Colombo's butchers to the authorities against the anti-slaughter campaign which, they allege, is "a disguised obstruction." They have appealed for adequate police protection.

Sales in Colombo have gone down by about 50 percent. Certain bus drivers and conductors are active participants in the anti-beef movement and refuse to take in passengers who carry purchases of beef.

Encouraged by the anti-beef campaign, deep-sea fishers are carrying on an "eat more fish campaign."



